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clusively on the larvæ of other species. So far as known, all the species live free in water, although it should be noted that one genus, *Tæniorhynchus*, has defied all attempts at learning its life history by the ordinary methods of dipping in puddles.

Contains the genera *Megarhinus*, *Psorophora*, *Culex*, *Grabhamia*, *Theobaldia*, *Stegomyia*, *Verrallina*, *Aëdes*, *Howardina*, *Urano-tænia*, *Deinocerites*, etc.

III. SABETHINÆ. Defined by the presence of hairs on the metanotum; the palpi are generally short in both sexes. The larvæ never have the median ventral brush or rudder on the last segment, nor any pecten on the air tube in the species known. The air tube is long. The larvæ live in small bodies of water confined usually in parts of plants, such as the leaves of the pitcher plant, leaves of *Bromelias*, flower sheaths of *Canna*, cocoanut shells and cacao husks, sometimes with surprisingly little water. A majority of the species inhabit the moist tropical regions.

Contains the genera *Sabethes*, *Sabethoides*, *Wyeomyia*, *Dendromyia*, *Joblotia*, *Phoniomyia*, etc.

HARRISON G. DYAR.

THE QUESTION OF TAX-FREE ALCOHOL.

At various times during the last fifteen years attempts have been made to secure legislation providing for the sale of alcohol for technical and other industrial uses free from the revenue tax. These attempts have resulted in failure and this country, in consequence, is practically prevented from developing certain important industries. In Germany and France, tax-free alcohol is used in enormous quantities for manufacturing purposes and is even employed as a fuel. The alcohol so employed must be 'denatured' or treated with some substance to render it unfit for drinking.

A few years ago the 'Committee of Manufacturers formed to assist in securing cheaper Alcohol for Industrial Purposes' was organized and has been very active in educating the public as to the advantages of cheap alcohol, and also in the direction of suggesting legislation at Washington. This committee is now favoring the passage of the bill recently in-

troduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Calderhead, which provides that no internal revenue tax shall be levied on ethyl alcohol of domestic production which has been rendered undrinkable or unfit for use as a beverage, prior to withdrawal from distillery bonded warehouse.

As chemists are naturally and properly interested in the alcohol question, a committee was appointed nearly two years ago by the American Chemical Society to cooperate in every legitimate way with the Committee of Manufacturers in securing the desired end. This committee of the Chemical Society consists of Ira Remsen, H. W. Wiley and J. H. Long. At the recent New Orleans meeting of Section C of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Chemical Society, in joint session, a brief report of progress was made by Mr. Long, chairman of the committee. This report called out a very lively discussion, following which Section C appointed the same committee to bring in certain resolutions at the next session. The resolutions when read were adopted unanimously by the chemists present. They are as follows:

In view of the fact that alcohol enters largely into the production of many articles of common use and that the development of certain industries depends directly on the cost of alcohol,

And in view of the further fact that in the United States there is no provision for the sale of tax-free alcohol for manufacturing purposes and that consequently many of our manufacturers of chemical products work under a serious disadvantage as compared with the manufacturers of Germany, France and England, where the laws permit the sale of tax-free alcohol for use in the arts and industries,

And in view of the further fact that the use of cheap alcohol in this way would stimulate enormously many industries in the United States, and benefit the farmer, the chemical manufacturer and the ordinary consumer,

Be it resolved by this section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science that we heartily endorse the efforts

of the Committee of Manufacturers, which was formed to assist in securing cheaper alcohol for industrial purposes, in their work in urging the passage of an act through congress providing for the sale of tax-free alcohol under proper restrictions, and that we recommend that the widest publicity be given to this expression of our views through publication in the daily press, in the *Journal of the American Chemical Society* and in SCIENCE.

The literature sent out by the Committee of Manufacturers shows the many uses of tax-free alcohol in European countries and the directions in which it would be most valuable if available in the United States. This literature may be obtained from the chairman, Mr. Henry Dalley, 21 William Street, New York.

J. H. LONG.

THE ANDREW CARNEGIE RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIP.

A research scholarship or scholarships, of such value as may appear expedient to the council of the Iron and Steel Institute from time to time, founded by Mr. Andrew Carnegie (past-president), who has presented to the Iron and Steel Institute eighty-nine one-thousand dollar 5 per cent. debenture bonds for the purpose, will be awarded annually, irrespective of sex or nationality, on the recommendation of the council of the institute. Candidates, who must be under thirty-five years of age, must apply on a special form before the end of February to the secretary of the institute.

The object of this scheme of scholarships is not to facilitate ordinary collegiate studies, but to enable students, who have passed through a college curriculum or have been trained in industrial establishments, to conduct researches in the metallurgy of iron and steel and allied subjects, with the view of aiding its advance or its application to industry. There is no restriction as to the place of research which may be selected, whether university, technical school or works, provided it be properly equipped for the prosecution of metallurgical investigations.

The appointment to a scholarship shall be for one year, but the council may at their discretion renew the scholarship for a further

period instead of proceeding to a new election. The results of the research shall be communicated to the Iron and Steel Institute in the form of a paper to be submitted to the annual general meeting of members, and if the council consider the paper to be of sufficient merit, the Andrew Carnegie gold medal shall be awarded to its author. Should the paper in any year not be of sufficient merit, the medal will not be awarded in that year.

BENNETT H. BROUH,
Secretary.

28 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS OF THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH.

THE Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research purposes to award for the year 1906-1907 a limited number of scholarships and fellowships for work to be carried on in the laboratories of the Institute in New York City, under the following conditions:

"The scholarships and fellowships will be granted to assist investigations in experimental pathology, bacteriology, medical zoology, physiology and pharmacology, and physiological and pathological chemistry.

"They are open to men and women who are properly qualified to undertake research work in any of the above mentioned subjects and are granted for one year.

"The value of these scholarships and fellowships ranges from six hundred to one thousand dollars.

"It is expected that holders of the scholarships and fellowships will devote their entire time to research.

"Applications accompanied by proper credentials should be in the hands of the secretary of the Rockefeller Institute not later than April 1, 1906. The announcement of the appointment is made about May 15. The term of service begins preferably on October 1, but, by special arrangement, may be begun at another time."

L. EMMET HOLT,
Secretary.

14 WEST 55TH STREET,
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